

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligencer at 140 West Whitner Street, Anderson, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER
Published Tuesdays and Fridays

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Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Telephone 321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY

One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
One Month42
One Week10

SEMI-WEEKLY

One Year \$1.50
Six Months75

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The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, with probable local thunder showers.

Tell it in Cincinnati.

Voting in Anderson yesterday was rather a dry affair.

What has become of the old fashioned September gale.

Cotton is ten cents a pound, but it isn't the Buy-a-Bale price.

Soon the world's series will be upon us, and after that the pig skin artists.

What has become of the old fashioned town that had its "Ophey" House.

Wonder how the Allies' "big push" that was to be delivered in the fall is coming along.

Hoke Smith Scores Blockade on Cotton.—Headline. Hoke seems to be the official scorer these days.

Happiness is in pursuing and never attaining, says a philosopher. But he never tried in vain to catch the last car on a rainy night.

Villa, in justifying the execution of one of his generals, charged that the general officer had been intolerable in his conduct in that he had executed all those who incurred his displeasure. We suppose Villa thinks that privilege should be his alone.

The chief of the federal biological survey says that there are 5,000,000 hunters in the United States. But judging from the quantity of game they bag, it isn't evident that we have 5,000,000 men "trained to aim" and sit to man trenches without preparation.

Wonder what Commissioner of Agriculture J. E. Watson will have to say about the recent advance of gasoline in South Carolina? We are getting a better grade, are we? Well, we ought to. What puzzles us is why gasoline sells in Kansas for 8-10 cents wholesale, while in South Carolina it sells for 18-2 cents wholesale. Will Mr. Watson, or some one else who is informed on the subject, please explain the difference.—Gaffney Ledger. Aw, don't pester the Col. now, he's off to Frisco to make a speech.

LIQUOR'S DEATH KNEEL

With righteousness in their hearts and reason in the minds, the people of South Carolina have struck the manacles of the Liquor Demon from this state's wrists and set her at liberty after a quarter of a century's slavery to the old State Dispensary system, the invention of our illustrious representative in the United States Senate. It is a notable victory and those who are responsible for it deserve a monument more enduring than bronze; they deserve to be enshrined in the hearts of the people of the state and in the esteem of generations yet unborn.

But, as Governor Manning said last night in a statement issued after the returns had been received, the vote yesterday ousting liquor from the state is but the winning of the first round of the fight. The test is to come after January 1st, 1916, when the state-wide prohibition order becomes effective. The real victory will be the enforcement of the law. Those who have won the victory had best gird up their loins, rather than entertain thoughts of laying down the sword. They are going to have a hard fight on their hands, but we believe they can maintain the victory if they will but keep awake and stand firm by their guns.

Approximately 60,000 votes—less than half of the voting strength of the state—were cast in the election yesterday. Of this number The Intelligencer accounts this morning for 50,000. The returns show that of this number 33,104 were cast for prohibition and 14,157 for the retention of the present local option law. It is to be regretted that there was not a larger vote registered throughout the state, for there will be those who will argue that yesterday's election was not a fair expression of the wishes of the people or the liquor question, inasmuch as less than a majority of the voters in the state went to the polls. But then elections are determined by the number who go to the polls and not by the number who stay away, and those who are charged with the enforcement of the law have no right to acquire into a matter of that kind. The only voice they should know is that which speaks through the polls, and that voice has said in no unmistakable terms that liquor must be wiped out of this state.

Thirteen of the 15 counties in which there are dispensaries puked up (pardon the expression) the miserable institutions which have served to debauch them, and voted for state-wide prohibition. That's one of the best features of the election. Always disappointing and ever a source of mortification to the state when a question of public morality is at issue, old Charleston piled up an overwhelming majority for liquor. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine votes were cast for the retention of liquor and but 277 votes were registered against its banishment. But then, the result in Charleston is not surprising. It was ever thus. It is natural to suppose that Charleston will, as she has done in the past, proceed to snap her finger in the face of the rest of the state when it comes to the observance of any law to which she is opposed, regardless of how great the majority of the other counties that voted for its passage. This being the case, the fight for strict observance of the prohibition law ought to center in Charleston. That ought to be headquarters, the seat of operations, for the prohibition armies.

The overwhelming majority by which Aiken county voted to spew up the dispensary is another interesting feature of the election returns, the vote in this instance being over three-to-one. And Aiken county, you know, is bankrupt—bankrupt in spite of the fact that she has this G. M. I. to add to her revenues. We predict that now that Aiken has shown her desire to climb out of the bog, her citizenry will soon become more prosperous and in a reasonable length of time her finances will be in splendid shape.

Who would not be proud today to claim Marlboro their home county. The returns tabulated up to last night showed that this county gave the biggest majority for prohibition of any county in the state. But 19 votes for liquor had been recorded, while the vote against the stuff was 558.

ACTION, NOT ARGUMENT.

The vital expulsion of Ambassador Dumba for his improper meddling with our domestic affairs is regarded as the beginning of a new era in Washington diplomacy. For a year the administration has labored to uphold American rights and, in so far as it had opportunity, the rights of humanity in general, by means of whose pacific nature there could be no question. Our European controversies

growing out of the war have been constructed of logic and law. We have met aggressions with friendly protests constructed of logic and law. We have assumed that Germany, Austria and England were our friends and wanted to treat us justly.

But the words, though admirable, have had little effect. The hopes aroused recently by German promises have proved false. Perhaps because the offending powers concluded that we would remain content with words, they have steadily trifled with us and refused or neglected to change their conduct.

Now the president's prompt handling of the Dumba case may shock the offenders into a sense of decency. It should be promptly followed up. If the proof is as strong as it appears to be, that Captain von Papen, the German military attaché, has been associated with Dr. Dumba in trying to disorganize American industries by bribery and the assertion of foreign sovereignty on American soil, he should be sent about his business just as promptly. And the president's action should not stop there. No foreign representative, even if it be the German ambassador himself, should be tolerated in the United States one hour after it becomes clearly evident that he has abused his trust and our hospitality by plotting against the nation. If foreign diplomats and consular agents will not behave with propriety and decency, let them be packed off to Europe without ceremony to practise their tricks in a congenial atmosphere.

It is time for a new American declaration of independence. And that declaration can now be written best not in words, but in deeds.

We do not want war with any nation. We do not need to have war. But still less do we need to have anything to do officially with any foreign nation that will not respect our independence, our neutrality, our honor, our laws and the lives of our citizens.

REAL ENEMIES.

"If men must fight," says a New York pastor, "let them fight the common enemies of mankind—disease, poverty, human ignorance, human injustice and prejudice, child labor, slavery and the lynch law, and the thousand ills of body, mind and soul."

They are doing it even now, more than most of us think. The horror of war obscures the wholesome, generous, constructive movements that are going on simultaneously with it, and even mixed up with it.

It isn't all hate and cruelty and bitterness and falsehood. Noble emotions are found side by side with deadly passions. In the very worst aspects of war will be found traces of pure and unselfish purpose.

Many of the belligerent nations and individuals are wrong—possibly they are all wrong. But to the credit of human nature it must be admitted that nearly all of them think they are right, and are willingly making heroic sacrifices for what they conceive to be their duty to the community, the nation, the race.

War is the greatest of all evils, and also the greatest inspirer of self-abnegation. Many of men today are giving their lives without a murmur, and with absolutely no thought of personal advantage. They are fighting and dying—or think they are—to make life nobler or more tolerable for their children and their countrymen.

If men could only be persuaded to fight like that against "the common enemies of mankind" mentioned by the pastor! Perhaps they will, some day. They go wrong now chiefly because their heads are wrong. When the world is properly educated, the nations will know better what their real foes are.

A LINE o' DOPE

Mr. W. M. Strickland of the Hollands store section was in the city yesterday and he was enthused over the cotton crops in his section and with the present price of the staple. Mr. Strickland stated that he had tried to look on the bright side of the situation ever since the war started and that he had been getting along all right.

Mr. Strickland, in other words, is an optimist. There are several different definitions of an optimist but about the best is as follows: The man who falls from a 30 story building and exclaims after falling half way that he has passed 15 stories all right is an optimist.

Mr. P. E. Clinkscales of the Bank of Anderson stated yesterday that already the effects of ten cent cotton

could be felt. He stated that all of the farmers were very much pleased and already a number had called in the bank to find out when their notes came due in order that they might pay them.

The Intelligencer has added two L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriters in the office and perhaps the news can be better written. These machines were bought through Mr. C. C. Dargan, agent of this city, and are giving satisfaction. Later Mr. Dargan will publish as an advertisement in this paper all the firms or business men in the city using the L. C. Smith typewriters.

The change of the Piedmont & Northern passenger station was made yesterday and it is now located directly across the street from the old stand in Crayton's Drug Store. The telephone of this store is being used and the number is 203. The work of remodeling the former building occupied by the station is progressing very rapidly.

"The new schedule for the rural mail carriers goes in to effect on Thursday instead of Wednesday as previously announced," stated Postmaster Laughlin yesterday. The new schedule is the one followed during the fall and winter and the carriers are due to leave the postoffice at 8 o'clock at a. m.

Mr. Charles E. Daniel leaves today for the Citadel to resume his studies. Dr. Daniel stated that a number of the Anderson boys had already gone to Charleston although they were not required to be present until Monday morning. The reason many of them went ahead of time was because they wanted to take part in the rifle shoot which is being held on the range at Sullivan's Island. The Citadel will send representatives to the Southern college shoot which is to be held in Jacksonville, Fla., and if good scores are made then they will send representatives to the National shoot.

As stated yesterday Miss Wallin will sing at the Anderson theatre this afternoon and night. This afternoon she will sing at 4:30 and tonight at 8:30. Miss Wallin has a very sweet voice and the people of this city have a rare treat in store for them.

Manager Trowbridge stated yesterday that the attendance at the Anderson yesterday afternoon and night was unusually large. Last night the house was crowded and Charlie Chaplin kept them laughing.

Mr. Bud Wilson of Craytonville was a business visitor in the city yesterday and stated that he had just sold 25 bales of cotton at 10 cents a pound. "I had that cotton last fall," stated Mr. Smith, "and said then that I would sell it as soon as the market reached 10 cents. The past two days has been the first time since then that I could get that price for it and I let 'er slide."

Mr. W. E. Rasor stated yesterday to a reporter for The Intelligencer that in addition to the experienced, practical hair dresser that he will have in the ladies beauty parlor department of his business, he had arranged to have his wife stay in there also, and be in absolute charge of it at all times. This department will not be complete and open for business until the latter part of this, or the beginning of next week.

Part of the new fixtures and up-to-date equipment has arrived and is being installed, but the chairs and some of the fixtures, etc., will not arrive before the last of the week, but the barber shop is now ready for business.

Mr. H. H. Rosenberg, the Main street tailor, reports that he has just secured the service of Mr. A. Adams an expert coat maker from Phil D. Kohenof, of Columbia, for his tailoring business. Mr. Adams has already arrived and gone to work for Mr. Rosenberg.

Mr. Leake Caraway, editor-in-chief of the Southern Public Utilities Company magazine, published in Charlotte, is an interesting visitor in the city. He came down yesterday and will be here the greater part of today. Mr. Caraway is enthusiastic in his comments Anderson is making just now in the matter of improvements, both of a public and a private nature. He was taken for a spin about the city yesterday afternoon by Mr. H. A. Orr, manager of the Anderson branch of the Southern Public Utilities company's interests, and shown the street paving and other work. "There is one outstanding feature of the paving work you are doing here," said Mr. Caraway, "and that is the splendid spirit shown in the fact that the streets that have

been selected for paving are not altogether those streets along which there are street car lines. I refer particularly to West Market, McDuffie and Calhoun streets. I do not mean to say that in cities where there is street paving to do the commission selects always for improvement those streets along which there happen to be car lines, for it very often is the case that the streets on which there are car lines are the most important streets in the town, and, necessarily, have to be paved. But there seems to be a disposition on the part of your authorities here to pave the streets regardless of whether car lines happen to be on them, and this is a most splendid spirit." Mr. Caraway was astonished at the great improvements that have been made in Hotel Chiquola, declaring the new lobby one of the prettiest to be found in any hotel in this section of the country. He stated that this improvement alone has done wonders for Anderson already by way of giving the town a better name through its leading hotel. Mr. Caraway, as editor of the Southern Public Utilities company magazine, is doing a splendid work for the employees of this big concern and incidentally for the section of country in which this big company's interests are located.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Piedmont & Northern Lines will be held this evening at Chick Springs Hotel, and will be attended by J. B. Duke and other higher officials of the company as well as the local officials and directors from Greenville and Spartanburg.

"Judge" W. C. Broadwell announced yesterday that while he has not definitely decided, he is considering strongly the matter of making the race for sheriff of Anderson county next summer. "He will likely make a definite decision about the matter in the next few days. Mr. Broadwell has spent all but about two years of his life in Anderson county. He has been in the city of Anderson for 25 years. He attended the Patrick Military Institute in 1890-91. For two terms—four years—he was a member of city council, serving as the representative of Ward 6. For two years he was magistrate for the city of Anderson. "Judge" Broadwell has scores of friends throughout the county who will be interested in knowing that he is considering offering for the sheriff's race, and it goes without saying that if he decides to enter the race he will make it interesting for his opponents.

There are a number of Anderson people who will regret to learn of the serious illness in Greenville of Col. H. B. Diver, brother of Dr. R. F. Diver of this city. The following from the Greenville Piedmont of yesterday tells of Col. Diver's illness: "Col. H. B. Diver, a Confederate veteran and a well known citizen of Greenville, is seriously ill at his home on East North street. Col. Diver has hundreds of friends throughout Greenville and other counties who will regret exceedingly to learn of his illness. Physicians hold out little hope for his recovery, as he suffered a second paralytic stroke sometime ago and this attack, combined with the infirmities of old age, has greatly impaired his strength.



Fall clothing for man and boy.

Fall suits—spicy togs and the "sane and sober."

Fall hats—soft and derby.

Fall Shirts—Fall Neckwear.

Fall Underwear—between season kinds.

Fall Raincoats.

Fall in line and "fall to" this store.

"Gothic" the new Arrow collar makes its bow today, they're here ready on time.

Manhattan Shirts in the newest patterns—a special innovation in English effects for English suits. Thier first showing today.

B. D. Evans & Co.
"The Store with a Conscience"

Col. Diver was an esteemed member of Earle's Battery and he fought valiantly through the terrible conflict. To his comrades the news of his serious illness is particularly distressing. He was for a long time a traveling solicitor for The Daily Piedmont and in this connection he increased the number of his friends.

A message received in the city this morning at 1 o'clock stated that Dr. Howard Lee Jones, president of Coker College, who is critically ill in Florence, was resting well. Dr. Jones was for a number of years pastor of the Citadel Square Baptist church and is considered one of the foremost Baptists of the state. He has preached in Anderson a number of times and is well known here.

ELECTRICITY'S AMAZING POSSIBILITIES

Baltimore, September 7.

In this week's issue of the Manufacturers Record Nikola Tesla, reviewing the progress of electricity and forecasting its future, indicates some amazing new issues to which electricity is to be put. Tesla briefly sketches the history of electricity from its discovery by the ancients down to the wireless achievements of the present day. Moses, so Tesla declares, was undoubtedly a practical and skilled electrician, and he thinks it may be plausibly assumed that the Vestal fires of the Romans were electrical, and yet there was no progress made in the practical uses of electricity from early times until recent years.

The telegraph, telephone, phonograph and incandescent lamp, induction motor, oscillatory transformer, Roentgen ray, radium, wireless and numerous other revolutionary advances which have been made within the last century may suggest the thought that nothing is left to be done in electricity. Tesla says all this is as nothing as compared with what the future has in store, and which, in brief, may be outlined from his forecast, as follows: Hundreds of millions of dollars may be saved annually by a comprehensive electrical plan for the mining, handling, transportation, storage and use of coal, and this applies also to natural gas and mineral oil.

Passing by the possibilities of electrical improvements in the processes of manufacturing steel, it is pointed out that not less than 4,000,000 horsepower could be developed annually in electrical generators, with new, efficient, extremely cheap and simple thermo-dynamic transformers, by utilizing the heat of the gases evolved in the manufacture of coke for blast furnaces, which gases are now wasted or only in part and inefficiently employed. Electrical energy could be advantageously used in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and production of fertilizers, for which there is an unlimited demand.

The harnessing of waterfalls is the most economical method known for developing power. So far, about 7,000,000 horsepower have been developed in this country. This is equal to the mechanical performance of 450,000,000 men. Although there are limitations to water-power development at present, the time is very near when the precipitation of the moisture of the atmosphere will be under control, and then it will be possible to draw unlimited quantities of water from the oceans, develop any desired amount of energy, and completely transform the globe by irrigation and intensive farming.

The wireless transmission of power is now an accomplished fact. In the departments of electric light and power an electrical ice machine, economical and efficient, to provide re-

frigeration for every household, is an important new appliance, ready to be introduced.

A vast and absolutely uncharted field is the use of electricity for the propulsion of ships. An electrical company has just equipped a large vessel with high-speed turbines and electric motors, and has achieved a signal success.

There will be electrical instruments for preventing collisions, and fogs will be dispersed by electric force and powerful and penetrative rays. Within the next few years wireless plants will probably be installed for the purpose of illuminating the oceans.

The beneficial effects of electricity of high tension have been unmistakably established and a revolution will be brought about through the extensive adoption of agricultural electrical apparatus. The safeguarding of forests against fires, the destruction of microbes, insects and rodents will, in due course, be accomplished by electrical means.

By the development of electrical instruments it will be possible to flash any image formed in thought on a screen and render it visible at any place desired.

In telegraphy and telephony new inventions will dispense with expensive constructions, and will also enormously extend the wireless transmission of intelligence in all its departments. A number of improvements of much promise have been made in the art of telegraphing or telephoning pictures, and it is expected that complete success will soon be achieved.

Another valuable novelty will be a typewriter electrically operated by the human voice, thus doing away with the operator and saving much time and labor in offices.

Many municipal improvements based on the use of electricity are about to be introduced. We are to have everywhere smoke annihilators, dust absorbers, ozonizers, sterilizers of water, air, food and clothing, and accident preventers on streets, elevated roads and in subways. It will become next to impossible to contract disease germs or get hurt in the city, and country folk will go to town to rest and get well.

In the way of devices and implements of warfare, a new electric gun will soon be brought out. Dirigibles will be equipped with small electric generators of high tension, from which the deadly currents will be conveyed through thin wires to the ground. Battleships and submarines will be provided with electric and magnetic feelers so delicate that the approach of any body under water or in darkness will be detected. Torpedoes and floating mines are almost in sight which will direct themselves automatically and without fail get in "fata" contact with the object to be destroyed. The art of teleautomatics, or wireless control of automatic machines at a distance, will play a very important part in future wars, and, possibly, in the next phases of the present one. Such contrivances may take the shape of aeroplanes, balloons, automobiles, surface or underwater boats, and will be of greater range and destructiveness than the implements now employed. "I believe that the teleautomatic aerial torpedo will make the large siege gun on which so much dependence is placed at present, obsolete," Tesla declares.

In discussing the power of the future, tides, waves and winds are dismissed as uncertain and inefficient; fuel as now used is branded as a barbarous and wastefully method and the utilization of the sun's heat beyond the pale of the practical. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that water-power is by far our most valuable resource. On this humanity must build its hopes for the future. With its full development and a perfect system of wireless transmission of the energy to any distance, man will be able to solve all the problems of material existence. Distance, which is the chief impediment to human progress, will be completely annihilated in thought, word and action. Humanity will be united, wars will be made impossible and peace will reign supreme.